35. (Amended) A method according claim 32 wherein said candidate compounds include nucleic acid sequences, antibody binding domains, and protein nucleic acids.

Please cancel claims 39, 40 and 41.

**REMARKS**

The purpose of this preliminary amendment is 1) Insert the appropriate priority claim into the specification; 2) Submit an abstract of the disclosure on a separate sheet; and 3) to eliminate multiply dependent claims.

Favorable consideration leading to prompt allowance of the present application is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,
DANN, DORFMAN, HERRELL AND SKILLMAN
A Professional Corporation

By _____
Kathleen D. Rigaut, Ph.D., J.D.
PTO Registration No. 43,047

Telephone: (215) 563-4100

Enclosures: Marked up draft of amended claims

2. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1 wherein the serine residue is selected from the group consisting of S17, S19, S20, S26, S28, S36, S38, S40, S41, S54, S60, S66, S80 [or] and S120.

3. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to claim 1 [or claim 2] wherein the serine residue is selected from the group consisting of S28, S36 and S54.

4. (Amended) A nucleic acid molecule according to [any one of the preceding] claim[s] 1 wherein the serine residue is S36 and is replaced by alanine ($p66^{shc}$S36A)

5. (Amended) A polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule according to [any one of the preceding] claim[s] 1.

6. (Amended) A replicable vector comprising nucleic acid according to [any one of] claim[s] 1 [to 4] operably linked to control sequences to directs its expression.

14. (Amended) A method according to claim 12 [or claim 13] wherein said step of disrupting the $p66^{shc}$ pathway causes a mutant $p66^{shc}$ polypeptide to be expressed such that at least one serine residue present in the wild type $p66^{shc}$ is absent or replaced by a different amino acid residue.

15. (Amended) A method according to claim 14 wherein said serine residue is S36 and is replaced by alanine.

17. (Amended) A method according to [any one of] claim[s] 12 [to 16] wherein said disruption effects the ability of a serine/threonine kinase, p38 or MAPK to phosphorylate $p66^{shc}$.

22. (Amended) [Use of a substance] A method for increasing cellular resistance to oxidative stess comprising administration of an effective amount of an agent which disrupts $p66^{shc}$ or a step in the $p66^{shc}$ signalling pathway[, in the preparation of a medicament to increase cellular resistance to oxidative stress] in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier .

23. (Amended) [Use of] A method as claimed in claim 22 wherein said agent is an antisense oligonucleotide capable of specifically hybridising to $p66^{shc}$ nucleic acid [in the preparation of a medicament for increasing resistance in cells to oxidative stress].

24. (Amended) [Use] A method according to claim 23 wherein said antisense oligonucleotide is RNA

25. (Amended) [Use] A method according to claim 23 [or claim 24] wherein the $p66^{shc}$ nucleic acid sequence is shown in Fig. 5.

26. (Amended) [Use of] A method according to claim 22, wherein said agent is an antibody binding domain capable of specifically binding to a $p66^{shc}$ polypeptide or fragment thereof [in the preparation of a medicament for increasing resistance in cells to oxidative stress].

27. (Amended) [Use according to any one of] A method as claimed in claim[s] 22 [to 26] wherein said agent is administered [the medicament is] for the treatment of diseases [including] selected from the group consisting of lung emphysema, myocardial infarction, stroke, premature aging, cell senescence, Parkinson's, Alzheimer, cancers and diabetes.

34. (Amended) A method according to claim 32 [or claim 33]

wherein said step of determining the amount of a compound of the signalling pathway is an enzyme activity assay.

35. (Amended) A method according [to any one of] claim[s] 32 [to 34] wherein said candidate compounds include nucleic acid sequences, antibody binding domains, and protein nucleic acids.